NEW YORK HERALD.

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TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

All advertisements, in order to save time and secure proper classification, should be sent to the office before nine o'clock in the evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY

Advertisements for the Wissery Hunary must be hand. ed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening Its cirrelation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements to sorted in the WERKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United

THE SITUATION.

Charleston harbor dates to the 26th inst. have been received by the arrival of the Arago at this port. The reception of the news of Gen. Gillmore's promotion caused a great amount of enthusiasm to be exhibited by the troops of the Department of the South. The siege is progressing favorably, and when the attack again begins a satisfactory result may be confidently looked for.

The Richmond Examiner reports that another assault has been made upon Charleston-this time from Battery Gregg. The rebels assert that even if the Union forces take or compel the evacuation of all the fortifications of Charleston harbor, "that is not taking the city by any means." Ima portant news from Charleston is looked for by the rebets as likely to arrive "at any moment." On the 22d inst, the rebels opened fire from Sullivan's Island upon the Union works, and continued firing ail night and during the next day. General Gillmore is said to have unmasked his guns at Batteries Gregg and Wagner as if ready to commence the bombardment, and his men are still busily employed with teams and wagons in improving the works on Morris Island.

Another female bread riot is reported to have taken place in Mobile on September 4, on which occasion the Seventeenth Alabama troops were ordered out to put down the disturbance, but refused to do their duty. The Mobile cadets were driven from the field, or rather, streets by the infuriated women. The rioters openly declared that "if some means were not rapidly devised to relieve their suffering or to stop the war they would burn the city." The suffering in Mobile is said to be very great. The details of General Berron's operations in the vicinity of the Atchafalaya, La., have also been received by the Clinton.

The rebel General Kirby Smith is reported to be at Arkadelphia, with twenty-five thousand troops. Great dissatisfaction is said to exist with Kirby Smith, and General Cobell, of Texas. is talked of as a far better man. A powder mill, with one hundred thousand kegs of power, exploded at Arkadelphia on the 16th inst. The loss is regarded fatal by the rebels.

The border counties of Missouri still continue to be very disturbed. It is reported that General Curtis is to have command of Kansas, which is to be made into a separate department, and General Pope is spoken of as having been assigned to the Department of the Missouri.

From Southern sources we learn that the rebel General Hood is not dead; but has had his right leg amputated. A sketch of that officer is republished to-day in the HERALD, from the Richmond Ecaminer. The Southern accounts from the vicinity of Chattanoogs plainly show that the recent rebel victory was barren in result.

The Court of Appeals at Albany has decided that the legal tender notes issued by the government are constitutional, and by its decision conn ms that made in the Seventh Judicial district, while it overrules one made in this district. This settles a serious question, that has heretofore caused some unpleasant doubts to be felt by many

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship City of Washington, from Livergood on the 16th, via Queenstown on the 17th 1/4 tant, arrived at this port last evening.

Our extracts embrace a French defence of the clocking of the privateer Florida at Brest; the London Times' worning to the Canadians to either prepare for their own defence or make ready to oin the American Union; the latest newspaper. reports concerning the invasion of Mexico; a statement to the effect that Cardinal Antonelli would soon visit the Mexican empire, with a notice of the leading events of the dramatic world

abroad. The Canard steamship Europa, from Queens-

town on the 20th instant, was announced as having arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon; but en agent at that port telegraphed to us, at eight o'clock in the evening, that the report was false. By the steamer Creole, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have advices some days later from Havana and St. Domingo. The details are, however, of little importance. Our correspon

deuts' letters will be found elsewhere. Our despatches from San Francisco announce the wreck of the Russian war steamer Novich on oint Keys, at the north entrance of the harbor, during a fog, on Friday last. The officers and crev were saved. She was from Hakodadi, Japan.

The wrecked Russian officers report that Japanse accounts reached Hakodadi on the 30th o August that the British fleet, which had been de spatched to Kagosinia to demand the surrender of the murderers of Mr. Richardson, encountered a heavy fire from the masked batteries of the Janamese, which riddled the greater portion of the fact and caused the balance to ratice from the

The fleet of foreign naval vessels in our harbor was rei forced yesterday by the arrival of three English and one French steam ships of war. The English vessels are the

e, line-of-battle ship, from Halifax. Immortalite, frigate, from Bermuda. Nimble, despatch boat, from Halifax. The French vessel is the

Guerriere, frigate, from Halifax.

selow last night. Colonel Loomis, of the celebrated " Loomis Battery," has received a despatch from Chattanooga stating that the five guns of his battery, which e captured by the enemy in the early part of

The French steam frigate Bellone was reported

the battle of Chattanooga, were recaptered before the battle was over. The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A unication from the Comptroller, asking that \$7 154 be appropriated for additional election expenses, was referred to the Committee on An-Taxes. A resolution by Supervisor Tweed, to divide the city into twelve election districts, was tabled. The bulance of the business which

ame up was of very little public interest. There were three subscriptions to the \$2,000,000 draft exemption fund yesterday, amounting altogether to \$1,300. This makes the total \$894,800. in the Sorrogate's Court yesterday, the will De Berrien was still forther adjourned, the parties having initiated negotiations for a compromise The case of the children of the late Dr. Stewart, where the right of guardianship is contested between a second cousin and the atenmother, was tried, and a decision reserved. The proceedings against George B. Collyer, administrator of Thomas Collver's estate, involving the question of the value of the Daniel Drew and other steamboats was then proceeded with. Quite a scene occurred Court between Gen. Sandford and the witness Collver, and the Surrogate was obliged to interpose his authority to enforce order.

The market for beef cattle was completely flooded, the receipts for the week exceeding those of any previous one on record, and reaching 7,051 Of course the market was not buoyant yet prime cattle brought full prices, or 10c. to 11c. Poor cattle were %c. a %c. lower. The range was from 6c. to 11c .- general solling prices Sc. to 10c. and the average price ut 9c. Nearly all sold; but the market at the close was a very hard one. Cows were in request, and firm at \$30 to \$65. Veals were steady at to 7c. a 756c. Sheep and lambs were very plenty, and about 25c, lower. Sales were at \$2 a \$6, chiefly at \$4 50 a \$5 25. Swine were a shade essier. Corn fed sold at 434c. to 594c., and still fed at 4%c. a 5%c. The receipts were: 7,251 beef cattle, 105 cows, 684 years, 18,132 sheep and lambs, and 20,244 swine.

The stock market was better yesterday, and there was generally better feeling all round. The advance of the day was I a 1% per cent. Gold rose to 144%, closing at 142%. Exchange advanced to 187% a 108. Money was easy-call loans 6 per cent

yesterday. There was more doing in breadstuffs, which opened at advanced prices, but closed beavily. The provision trade was also brisker; pork and lard were firmer Whisgey was depressed and a shade lower. A fair business was reported in groceries, metals, oils, hay, leather salt and tailow at buoyant prices. Tobacco was in good demand and very firm. Hemp, hides, fish, fruit, seeds and whatebone were moderately sought after. At auction 25,000 tone Scranton coal were sold, prices ranging from \$5.95 a \$7.95. Wool was in fair demand. The freight market was more active. The week's exports of domestic produce resched \$3,298,900.

The arrival of the steamer Clinton at this port | Important Rebel News from Richmond-The Fallure of Bragg and the Danger

The news which we publish this morning from the rebellious States furnishes a gloomy picture of the situation and prospects of Jeff. Davis. Disappointed sorely in regard to Chattanooga, the late dismal rejoicings at Richmond over the fruitless defeat of Rosecrans are turned into a more dismal apprehension as to the safety of the army of Lee. His army was depleted to enable Bragg to crush Rosecrans. and then to wheel eastward, and, with the combined forces of Bragg and Lee, to crush our Army of the Potomac, march into Washington. and dictate a peace through the intervention of

England and France. The programme was magnificent; but, failing at Chattanooga, the danger to Lee is beginning to be realized. The Richmond Exeminer says that, "while events linger in Tennessee, the situation in Northern Virginia has become critical:" that "the enemy is preparing for a general attack on the lines of the Rapidan, and is massing his forces at Culpepper;" that "he is also reconnoitering and encroaching on the railroad (Gordonsville) and the river, and indicates a determination to fight." In connection with this intelligence there are no more threatenings that "the Yankees will be driven into the Rappahannock, the Potomac, or behind the fortifications of Washington, broken, routed and in helpless confusion;" but, on the contrary, the position of Lee is declared to be critical.

This is our own impression, and we believe. too, that Lee's difficulty is Meade's opportunity. There are yet two months before him of good campaigning weather in Virginia-Octo-ber and November-and the fine Virginia autumpal weather sometimes lasts till the middle of December. Here, surely, is margin enough for the march of the Potomac army to Richmond over all impediments. Still confronted by Rosecrans, Bragg has been too seriously erippled to reinforce Lee to any great extent; for Atlanta is as important to Davis as Richmond. But suppose that the army remaining with Lee is still too nearly in numbers equal to the army of Meade to justify an immediate advance, this difficulty may be speedily remedied. Let a call be made upon New York, Pennsylvania and other convenient States for a body of thirty or forty thousand militia for sixty days' active service, and let these troops be placed in the forts around Washington, and along the roads. to defend the communications in the rear of General Meade, and let the twenty, thirty or forty thousand veteran troops of Heintzelman, , tary of the Navy. It may be truly and diplonow in the Washington forts, be joined to the Army of the Petomac, and it will be strong

General Meade will be strong enough to detail, in conjunction with General Keyes, a powerful column up the peninsula, while the main army is engrossing the attention of Lee from the

Under this plan the militia forces indicated may be in Washington, ready for service, vithin three weeks; and in ten days thereafter fifty thousand men may be put ashore at Harrison's Landing, on the James river, supported by a flotilla of gunboats, or at West Point, on the York river. And suppose they are checked within five miles of Richmond by the rebel fortifications, with even a single battery of half a dozen of Gillmore's Parrott guns Jeff Davis may be shelled into a capitulation or a hasty retreat from any one of the numerous available

points within five miles of the town. Gillmore's long range Parrott guns will very materially simplify the work of reducing both Richmond and Mobile. We trust, at all events, that the hints thrown out from Richmond in reference to Lee's situation will not be neglected at Washington. We have no doubt that at this juncture, considering the inevitable collapse of the rebel financial paper money system with the fall of Richmond the war would be ended; and we are sure that by the plan of ope rations suggested Richmond could yet be captured before the meeting of Congress.

American Amateur Diplomatists in Ea-

Colorado Jewett may be accurately defined as a man of two ideas and much correspondence. His two ideas are peace and Colorado gold. His correspondence is, as we can assert from long and cruel experience, a terrible bore. After Inspector Boole has abated all the other nuisances which afflict this city, we shall request him to suppress the Chevalier Jewett. During the recent absence of this erratic diplomatist in Europe he sent us so many letters that our waste paper basket was constantly filled to overflowing. Now however, the Chevalier has returned to this continent and is solourning upon the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, and his letters are longer and more numerous and not less trashy than ever. This fact convinces us that the high rate of transatlantic postage prevented the Chevalier from exercising his full powers upon us during his European tour. We hope, therefore, that he will soon go back to Europe again, and that the next Congress will at least double the rate of postage upon all his

The Chevalier Jewett's last letter was accompanied by an immense "national appeal to the Emperor Napoleon, the European governments, sident A. Lincoln, Governors of the North ern States, Representative Vallandigham, with a national prayer and a questioning of the purity of motives of Secretary Seward." This transcendental document the Chevalier marked "for publication." We mark it for oblivion. the Chevalier Jewett take it to the Tribune or the trunkmakers. Poer Greeley employed the Colorado philosopher and sent him to Europe. Why, then, should we be tormented with his rubbish? Greeley is the proper person to receive such reports, and to read them and die. The private note which is enclosed with this appeal is of far more interest to us and the public. It restores our equanimity to read that the Chevalier Jewett confesses that he is afraid to come back here lest he should be confined in Fort Lafay. ette on bread and water, and without pen, ink or paper. If he is certain that this fate awaits , we cordially invite bim to return and suffer. At present the Chevaller is with Vallandigham. "I leave to-night," says he, "to visit Vallandigham. I design to keep him from sleeping." Jewett, like Macbeth, can easily murder sleep. "Then," adds this philosopher, "for Europe, and form the gold companies and resume mediation efforts." This is a very mild way of stating that his former efforts have dismally failed Colorado Jewett, great as he is at letter writing, has made a fizzle of his amateur diplo matic mission; and poor Greeley, his master

ought to discharge him forthwith. But, if the proverb that misery loves com pany be true, the Chevalier Jewett has a comnion in no less a personage than Mr. Thurlow Weed. The article which we published yesterday shows that Mr. Weed has made himself the laughing stock of the world. Jewett has done no more and no less. Seward sent Weed and Greeley sent Jewett, and neither of these political enemies can exult over the failure of the other's special ambassador. It would be living in a glass house and throwing stones. It would be the pot calling the kettle black. If the Chevatier Jewett has this slight advantage that be can fall back upon his Colorado gold, the Chevaller Weed can certainly fall back upon his lucrative contracts. The fact is that Thurlow Weed never understood anything beyond the dirty little politics of this State, while Colorado Jewett never understood anything at all. That such men should be sent abroad upon amateur diplomatic missions is extremely singular. Why Seward should despatch Weed, and why Greeley should despatch Jewett, are questions which must take rank in history with the famons inquiry in regard to the person who struck William Patterson. Jewett has fidgetted and worried and manœuvered himself through Europe, and written letters to Queen Victoria and Louis Napeleon, and the other monarchs of the Old World; but he has not succeeded either in securing peace or organizing a single Colorado mining company. Weed dired and wined with half the nobility of England, and hob-nobbed with the Prince Napoleon, and bothered De Morny with historical references to Utrecht and Dunkirk; but he only succeeded in being humbugged by Mocquard and in diplomatizing out of the Emperor's message a paragraph which never was in it. Is this diplomacy? Are

these diplomatists! Seward and Greeley ought to be asbamed of such agents. The only real diplomatist in this country is the Chevaller Wikoff. President Lincoln is fully aware of this fact, and has been keeping one eye upon the Chevalier for some time past. Now that Seward's and Greeley's envoys have failed, President Lincoln is going to set his favorite to work. The Chevalier has that true diplomatic faculty of being a friend of everybody, which neither Jewett nor Weed possesses. He is a friend of Mr. Lincoln and of Mrs. Lin coln. Mr. Seward respects and esteems him highly. Mr. Stanton loves bim like a brother. Mr. Chase has been heard to say that he would trust him with untold gold, if he had Mr. Welles regards him as the most wideawake man in the country, next to the Secrematically remarked of the Chevalier Wikoff that none know him but to love him, none enough to move coward, without serious inter- name him but to praise. Palmerston fears, but superior. ruption, to the very gates of Richmond; for admires him. The Emperer Napoleon

been in prison with him; and a friendship formed within dangerns is as permanent as the stone walls which were silent but not unfeeling witnesses of the tender and holy alliance. In one of the cells of the fortress of Ham the initials N and W., carved with an old nail and enclosed with a faint imitation of a wreath of laurel, may doubt These facts less be seen to this day. may seem trivial; but everything is of portance at a crisis like this. A war with France is impending, sed those initials may avert it. Can any one believe that Napoleon would recognize the rebels, or persist in Mexican scheme, if the Chevalier Wikoff asked him not to do it? Would Palmerston be a confederate with Jeff. Davis if the Chevalier Wikeff were in London? It is evident, then, that the sooner the President sends off the Chevalier the better; and we are glad to learn that there has already been some preliminary telegraphing upon the subject. The Chevalier Wikoff will redeem the follies of the Chevallers Jewett and Weed, and restore the lost prestige of American amateur diplomacy in Europe

Jacobine and Loyal Leaguers.

The philosophers who sit at the feet Greeley have added another crotchet to the many thousands already wriggling and rioting in their poor muddled brains. They have filed papers claiming a patent right in the manufacture of the next President of the United States, and all who are not in full Jacobinical communion with their concern are solemnly warned "neither to meddle nor to make" with their mo nopely, except on the following conditions:-

Any outsiders having loose political capital to invest are not only at liberty to sink it, but are warmly invited so to do, in the "consolidated Tribune Chase-Butler Presidential two and a quarter per cents," with interest payable in rebel currency, at the end of the Christian Such small dealers, also, as desire to go their little piles in such "fancy stocks" as Cash Clay, of Kentucky, or Jim Lane, of Kansas, may proceed in their ventures without anprehension. The philosophers who sit at the feet of Greeley will not put forth against such speculators any of the awful powers with which they claim to be endowed.

But let no circle or set of politicians embark in any Presidential forecastings which have not first received the approval of the great Jacobin organ, under pain of being held and treated as "idlers, babblers and self-seekers of low degree." To mention the name of "Honest Abe" as even a possible, not to say probable, candidate for re-election, will be hereafter misprision of treason; or to bint that McClellan. Grant Rosecrans, Meade, Gillmore, Thomas or Banks might prove very available nags for a canter on the Presidential course next year will subject the offender to-we know not what penalties of Jacobinical wrath. The Tribunclaims the exclusive privilege of writing articles upon this subject, and, while going diag dong for Chase or Butler every second day its intermediate days are occupied by hypocritically deprecating any discussion of names for the pext National Convention to act upon

In a word, the whole affair of the next Presi dency has been taken under the fostering manipulation of the philosophers who sit at Greeley's feet, and on the evening of "Tuesday, November 8, 1854," but not any sooner, will their decision on this momentous question be made known. It is true that "on the Fourth day of next July" they are willing to permit the people "in their patriotic festivities to indicate their preference respectively"-the word "respectively" being, no doubt, intended to limit the discussion as to whether Chase o Butler shall be Mr. Lincoln's successor. "But until the Fourth of July next," all President making, except by the Tribune, is to be "scru pulously left to those who would increase our internal distractions and inflame our party contentions, in order to give aid and comfort to the Confederate traitors."

This programme is not a bad one, and is strictly in the line of historical precedent. It on the part of several citizens to give a grand was at the festival held in the Champs de Mai | ball in their honor. Away down East, in the that the original Jacobins of the first French Revolution caused the picture symbolizing the truths of the Christian religion to be publicly burned-this picture being used as a screen behind which, and to be revealed by its destruction, stood the crowned statue of the Goddess of Reason. It was at this festival that atheism was enthroned as the religion of the Jacobins and it was in the midst of the "patriotic festivities" of this occasion that the worst subsequent horrors of the Revolution had their origin

With the Jacobins of all ages, seasons of "patriotic festivity" have been popular, as furishing good opportunities for violent political excitements; and in the Tribune's suggestion that our next President should be elected by turbulent and lawless acclamation, upon the festival of the "Glorious Fourth," we see but the beginning of the end. History is forever reproducing itself; and the Jacobins of to-day and of our country, as they gloat over the wholesale retaliatory system of massacre and devastation which Jim Lane has inaugurated on the Kansas border, are but weak imitations. after all, of that riper and bolder Jacobinical villany which planned and executed the Noyades of Lyons and the slaughters of the Place de Greve in retaliation for the threat of European royalty that the French frontier should be invaded.

THE ENGLISH AND THE FRENCH ON THE RAMPAGE.-For some time past the European steamers have brought us files of Engish and French journals, all containing articles which go to prove how much our good friends across the water are worried by the events and incidents of our campaigns. The schievements of our Monitors and Ironsides they are forced to admit as being most singular. while the range of Gillmore's Swamp Angel drives them into dismal lamentations over the failures of their hitherto boasted ordnance. They have spent millions upon the construction of huge iron-plated men-of-war, and now they are aghast at the result of the battle between the little Weehawken and the buge iron-clad Atlanta, which the rebels fondly imagined would swallow up the little Monitor as a great bulldog would a little black and tan terrier. But it was quite the reverse, and the monster was knacked to pieces by the "cheesebox" in less time than it takes to relate the exploit. Then that throwing of three hundred pound shells, filled with Greek fire, five miles into the rebel city, was a source of wonder and dismay; and w the English are bewaiting the moneys spent upon their iron-clads, their fortifications and their guns, all of which were presumed to be so

We were wont to astonish

with our peaceful inventions, our reaping and mowing machines, our gutta percha all sorts of things, our telegraphs, our yachts-barring the Gypsy-our clipper ships, our boatloads of corn and flour when they were starving, and numberless other matters wherein we excited the surprise of Europe; but when the war broke out they laughed at our troops, joked about our volunteers, quizzed our "bloodless buttles," and haw-hawed boisterously at our iron-clads, our Monitors, which they pronounced not seaworthy and unfit for

anght save harbor de ence. They laugh no more. Our tron-clads have achieved wonders, which make them tremble instead; and then as to our cannon, they now begin to respect our warlike inventions, and betray by their fear that these huge engines of destruction have more effect as peaceful arguments than all the diplomatic circulars ever written. Five bundred pound shells are weighty arguments; and when the good people over the way hear about those cannon which are to throw a ball nine miles we shall find them all in favor of a speedy reconstruction of the Union. They will reason that if we co on this way much longer we shall make some invention, some terrible discovery of a weapon. which will destroy a whole nation at a blow and they will be anxious to see a change come over the spirit of our dream.

We have but to continue our onward course now, but to strike a few more blows at the rebels, and peace must ensue. Europe has been taught to respect us, if only from the evidences of our power and inventive genius, and each defeat which the South shall suffer in the future will render her cause all the more hopeless. The nations of Europe will not take sides against our rams, our Monitors and our swamp aprels.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—National relationships and alliances, when they are such as to be of any real value, are not made; they grow; and, like other natural developments they grow in the most unexpected manner and in the least anticipated places. It has not yet passed out of the popular remembrance how much the people of the United States disgusted a certain portion of the European people a few years ago, at the time of the Crimean war. We sympathize i with Russia. Tradition held up its hands in horror and mouned melancholy sen tences about a brotherhood in civilization, identity of race, and such notions. Could it be possible that we, the descendants of Anglo-Saxone the laberitors of the New World, bearing the banner of human freedom "ie the foremost files of time," could lean towards the Northern despot, against Great Britain, our so-called mother, and France, our some time alty? Well, possible or not, we did it. We closed our ears to all that contemptible cant about the friendship of France and the kindliness of Britain and held those two bullies at their true value In Russia we saw a progressive nation in its early development, and one with many points of similarity to ourselves; and, as the great fight went on of two to one, we gave our sympathies bravely and honestly to the one.

So it was then. Now we are in a war more bitter by far than any whose battle fields were ever whitened by Crimean snows. Every steamer brings us new developments of the brotherhood we find in Great Britain and of the friendship that France has for us. And now also we find that there exists in Russia the same active sympathy for us, as against those harpies, that we felt for the people of Russia those few years ago. Russian and American admirals fraternize in New York city. and Lisovski calls Farragut "an old Salamander." Day before yesterday the band of the North Carolina played "God Save the Czar," and the Russian cross, in cold, chaste beauty, ornamented the front of the Metropolitan Hotel. Then a citizen of the republic feasted the Russian Admiral and his officers. In a few days the municipal government of this city will entertain the same gentlemen in an official banquet, and a movement is in progress hub of the universe, movements of the same character are on foot. Thus we express ourselves towards the subjects of that awful potentate that our grandfathers used to call the Czar of Muscovy." Evidently there already exists a very practical alliance in sentiment between the peoples of Russia and of the United States-an alliance now in vigorous growth. It depends entirely upon England and France whether this alliance, now in existence between the two peoples, shall become formal one between the two governments.

INTERESTING FROM ARKANSAS.

Movements of the Rebels-Explosion o Powder Mill-General Blunt Preparing for a Campaign in Texas, &c. St. Louis, Sept. 29, 1863.

A despatch from Leavenworth says — Five days' later advices from Western Arkansas say Prairie with one thousand men. Kirbe Smith is at Ark adelphia with the main body of the rebel army, which is said to number twenty-five thousand men. General Cobell, with Texas troops and Arkansas conscripts, bas

A powder mill at Arkadelphia, containing upwards one hundred thousand kegs of powder, exploded on the 16th. The loss is regarded as fatal by the rebels.

Great dissatisfaction exists with Kirby Smith. Gen

obell is regarded as the best man in the State. General Blunt is at Fort Scott, organizing new Kar regiments, which he expects to lead into Texas in a fe-

Negroes are arriving here in large numbers to join Kansas colored regiments.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Governor Gamble Arming Returned Robel Seldiers-Union Men and Women Driven Out of the State-Terrorism Prevailing, &c., &c. LLAVENWORD, Sept. 29, 1863

Governor Gamble having authorized Colonel Moss, of Liberty, Mo., to arm mea in Platte and Clinton counties, he has armed mostly returned rebel soldiers and men under bonds, and his men are now driving Union men out or Missouri. Over one hun-dred families crossed the river to-day. Many of the wives of our Union soldiers have been compelled to leave, wives of our Union soldiers have been compe and four or five Union men have been murdered by

St. Louis, Sept. 29, 1863. A despatch from Leavenworth says :-

Authentic advices have been received at Leavenworth from Washington, to the effect that Kansas will be made men are disarming the loyal enrolled militia of Platte county. Several Union men were killed. A perfect state of terrorism exists there.

A despatch from Springfield says it was stated and be-

tered among the army men there that Major General Pope would be assugged to the command of the Department of Missouri.

Governor Yates leaves to night for Ohio, where he will

speak to the Union men. General Pope is now in St. Louis.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1865. HOUSE SPEECH OF ABSTINENCE.

The twenty-first anniversary of the organization of the Sons of Temperance was selebrated here to-day. The procession, on reaching the White House, was invited to nter the East Room, which was nearly filled by the adies and gentiemen participating in the coremonie President Lapcoin, on entering was enthusiastically applauded, and in the course of his response to the address

resented to him, said when he was a young man, long ago before the Sons of femperance, as an organization, had an existence, he, in an hamble way, made temperane speeches, and he thought he might say, to this day, he had never by his example, belied what he then said. As to the suggestions for the purpose of the advance

ment of the cause of temperance in the army, he could not now respond to them. To prevent intemperance the army, is even a great part of the rules and articles of war. It is a part of the law of the land and was so, he presumed, long ago, to dismiss officers for drunkenness. He was not sure that consistently with the public service, more can be done than has been done. All, therefore, that he could promise, was to have a copy of the address submitted to the principal depart-ments, and have it considered whether it contains any auggestions which will improve the cause of temperance and repress drunkenness in the army any better than it dy done. He thought the reasonable men of the world had long since agreed that intemperance was one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, of all the evils amongst mackind. That was not a matter of dispute. All man agreed that intemperance was a great curse, but differed about the cure. The great curse, but differed about the cure. suggestion that it existed to a great extent in the army was true. But whether it was a cause of defeat he knew not, but he did know that there was a good deal of it on the other side. Therefore, they had no right to beat us on that ground. (Laughter)

great interest and repeatedly interrupted by applause VELCOME TO THE MISSOURI AND KANSAS DELEGATES. There was a large and enthusiastic meeting this even-ing at the Union League soom in this city, to receive and welcome the Kansas and Missouri delegations who are here to urge the removal of General Schoneld and the appointment of General Butler to the command of the De partment of the Missouri. Speeches were made by Judge Hart and Colonel Morse, of Missouri, and Senator Lane, of Kansas, strongly denouncing General Schofield and Gov ernor Gamble for the course pursued by them in that district, as being in the interest of slavery and seeking to per etunte that institution in the State Missouri, and declaring that at least two-thirds of the legal voters of the State were in favor of the immediate b lition of slavery in that State and throughout the Union. Senator Lane also denounced violently the at tempt to establish a monarchy in Mexico, and announced himself in favor of the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine and of war with any Power that sought to establish a monarchical government upon this continent.

The Missouri Delegation have completed their address to President Lincoln, and will present it to merrow by appointment. After leaving the White House, the com-mittee having charge of the arrangements will wait upon the Secretary of War GENERAL HITCHCOCE'S BROCHURE.

A brochur of General Hitchcock's, commenting upon the order of the Secretary of War dissolving the court martial of which General Hitchcock was President, is prolucing considerable excitement in military circles. Only about a dozen copies were printed for the use of particular friends. It is said to be one of the most scattaing and sernatic articles ever written. It abs lutely flavs the Foore tary alive. Much a tonishment is expressed at the fact that, notwithstanding this publication, the third tendered resignation of General Hischorck has not been accepted out he is still retained on duty at the War Department as military adviser of the Secretary.

REPORTED REMOVAL OF GENERAL SCHENCE It is stated that General Schenck has been removed om the command of the Middle Department, comrrising the city of Paitimore and part of Maryland. It is said

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ARREST OF DESERTERS. ments for the arrest of deserters. Having a large nom per of deputies in addition to the prevest man the Congressional districts, the chances of escape are much diminished. The reward for the arrest of a deserter is tocreased to \$30. It is determined to treat such parties

the practice of desertion. Mr. J. M. Lamb, who has heretofore had the monopoly of the newspaper business in the Army of the Potomac, has been arrested and committed to the Old Capitol, on the charge of sanuggling quinine through the lines of the army to the rebels. . The drug was concealed in packages of newspapers addressed to him, and it is supposed that he has been in the habit of smuggling it through to

lars per ounce.
TRANSPORTATION OF SUTLEUS' SUPPLIES. The project of serding out a train over the Orange and Alexandria Raticoud weekly for the transmission of sutlers' supplies has been abandoned for the present. It is understood that General Meade was in favor of the position and movements of the army he could not grant

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN FORD. Soughts court martial, the examination of wirnesses for the defence having been comme cod this morning.

ABRIVAL OF CONSCRIPTS FROM NEW YORK. The stramer John Brooks arrived at Alexandria to-day from New York, with aims bundred converipts, in charge of Major Scott, or the Sixty first New York. These con ripis are to fill up the Fifty-second and Seventy sixth New York regiments The trip was made in thirty six hours. The conseriets behaved very well, and gave but little trouble on the passage, being composed of a better class of men than have been received from some sections

For some days an address has been widely circulated for some days an agaress has been sub-option for a through the army soliciting a ten cent sub-option for a memorial of esteem to be presented to linjor General McCiellan. The parties who subscribed had their money returned to them yesterday, and were informed that th

DESTRUCTION OF ONE BLOCKADE HUNNER AND GAP-TURE OF ANOTHER. Commodore Bell, commanding the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, reports that, on the 12th inst., the steamer Fox, captured by the robels in April last, was

steamer Fox, captured by the robels in April last, was chased into Missivalpil Sound and burned. At the same time another blockade runner, called the Alabama, one of the river boats from Mobile, was chased into Chandeleur Islands and captured. Of this capture the Commodore says.—On shore they have been defunded into the belief that the vessel captured is the privateer steamer Alabama, and she may be so publicly announced. THE RESEL STRAMER PHANTON DESTROYED.

The United states steamer Connecticut, Captain Almy reports that on the 23d inst. she drove on shore and de reports that on the Ess inst. Sac drive on some and da-stroyed the rebel steamer Phankem, loaded with arms, &c., intending to run the blockade at Wilmington. The-was built in England, and is supposed to have been mu-tended for a privateer. The Connecticut chassed her about four bours, and finding that she was about being captured her officers ran her melors, took to their boats and.

The United States Court of Claims will commence the October term next Monday. Its jurisdiction was onlarged by an act of the late Congress. A very large number of new claims have been filed, including the Floyd accep-tances of Rossell, Majors & Co. to the extent of \$300,800. Judges Black, Curtis, Cushing and Broadhead, of St. Louis, are counsel in the case, which will be argued as a ques tion of law. Many claims come from Louisians, Virginia and other States for losses and depredations by the

General McClellan Seronaded at Phila-

General McClellan arrived here this evening and was seconded at the residence of his mother, on Spruce street, above Nineteenth, in the presence of a large ground of his admirers and friends. He returned thanks for the compliment in a next address. He is expected to be present at the State Fair in Norristown on Thursday.

Movements of Admiral Parraget.

Younge, N. Y., Sopt. 26, 1453.

Admiral Parragut will leave Hastings in the morning to attend the Union demonstration at the Coccer Institute Wednesday evening.